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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and South-West, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes fare, &c., either by the NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Office, No. 166 Broadway, cor. Do-ti.

| NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL-| ROAD-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 7, 1853. | | TRAINS-LEWEN KEW-YORK-FOR NEW-HAVON-7, 28 A. M., (Ex.) 1239, 329, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.) 4.39 P. M. For Bridgeston-7, 28 A. M., (Ex.) 12.50, 2.0, (Ac. and Ex.) 4, (Ex. 4.39 P. M. For Mifford Streatford Fairfield, Southport, (Ex. 4.39 P. M., 12.50, 2.0, 4.30 P. M. For Korwalk-2, 2 A. M., 12.50, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.) 4, (Ex.) 4.50, 5.15 P. M. For Darten and Greenwich-7, 9, 2 A. M., 12.50, 3.20, (Ex. and Ac.) 4.50, 5.15 P. M. For Port theater and Sew-Ac.) 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port theater and New-and Intermediate Stations-7, 8 A. M., 12.50, 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For Port theater and New-and Intermediate Stations-7, 8 A. M., 12.50, 4.30, 5.15 P. M. For France and Intermediate Stations-7, 8 A. M., 12.50, 4.30, 5.15 P. M.

P. M.,
Connectino Trains—For Boston—S A. M., (Ex.) 5 F. M.,
(Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield—S, (Ex.) 12.39, 4 P. M.,
(Ex.) For Connection River Railroad to Montreal—A M.,
(Ex.) For Conn Railroad—S A. M., (Ex.) 12.39 P. M. For
New London Railroad—S A. M., 4 P. M. For Honsectic Rafiroad—S A. M., 3.20 P. M. For Nongarine Railroad—S A. M.;
3.20 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Ballroad—7, 9 A. M.;
4 P. M.

4 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK—From New-Haven—5.30, 7, 8.35
A. M.; 1.35, (Ex.), 4.50, 8.35 P. M., (Ex.) From Bidgeport—6.10, 7.42, 10.10 A. M.; 2.52, (Ex.), 5.11, 9.22 P. M., (Ex.) From Norvalk—6, 6.44, 8.15, 10.02 A. M.; 2.00, (Ex.), 3.25, 6.45, 10
P. M., (Ex.) From Port Chaster—5.00, 6.43, 7.25, 8.57, 11.32
A. M.; 4.00, 6.27 P. M.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER and GEN-ESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in connection with the Rufisio, Coming and New-York, and New-York and Erie Railroads forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

ane orectness of this route, teacther with the superior com-fert afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desir-shie between the abservantmed cities. Tickets can be procured at the New-York and Eric Rairrod Ticket Office, foot of Duane at, and No. 183 Broadway; also is Jersey City.

Picket Office, feet of Duances, and No. 180 Broadway; and is Jersey City.

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Freights will be transported between New York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the New York and Erie Hallroad. Erie Buildings, C. S.

TAPPAN. Express Preight Agent, No. 180 Broadway.

No trains on the Buffaio, Corbins and New York Rairved on Sanday.

J. A. REDFIELD. Superintendent.

New JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADEL—FIRE PHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—United States Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Through in four hours. Second Class, #2.5 in the 10, #2.75 in 4, and 45 in 3 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at #2, stopping at all way-stations. Through Tickets sold for Circinnati (ut #16) and the West, and for Balthaore, Washington ten, Norfolk, &c., and through bagasse checked to Washington

NEW-YORK to MONTREAL, Ogdensburgh White Mountaine, St. Johnsbury, and Burlington, via Northampton, Brattleboro', Bellows Falls, Rutland, Winfsor, White River, Wells River, Montpeiler, St. Albaes, and Rouse's Point—Through inchets vin the NEW-YORK and NEW-HA-VEN RAILBIOAD. Boston Express Trains to Springfield, 2 A. M and 4 P. M. Baggane checked through. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent—Office, Pier No. 25, Peck-slip.

PENNSYLVANIA RABLEGA. THE NO. 28, PCK-SIP.

PENNSYLVANIA RABLEGAD.—THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and FITTSBURGH.—The MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 24 a. M. and beaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 12 M. and Endeaves Philadelphia to Philadelphia at 7 A. M. The PAST LINE leaves Philadelphia to Philadelphia at 12 M. and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia to Philadelphia at 10 M. NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at 11 P. M., and Pittsburgh for Philadelphia to 10 P. M.

The above lines connect at Pittsburgh with the Kalirosac to and thom St. Louis Mo., Alten. Galens and Chleage III.

The ab we lines connect at Pittabergh with the Saliroace to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alten, Galena, and Chicago, Ill., Frankford, Lexington, and Louisnille, Ky.; Terra Hante, Madison, La Fryste, and Indisapphile, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton Springfield, Beliefoutahe, Sandunky, Teledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanceville, Massilion, and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the Steam Packet-boats from and to New Orleans. St. Louis Louisville and Cincinnati.

For further, excitables. sille and Cincinnati, further particulars see hand-bills in the hotels of thi Passengers will find the the shortest, most expedition unfortable noute between the Fast and West, ough tickets can be had at either of the above-mentiones

piaces in the West, or of P. B. DEAN, Agent, New Jersey Ballroad Co., foot of P. B. DEAN, Agent, New Jersey, New York, J. L. ELLICOTT, Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., THOMAS MOORE, Agent, cor. lith and Market-sta. No. 2 Astor House, New York, Philadelphia.

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and at Cleveland and Sandneky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes; making the most direct, chenpost and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

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FRAST CLASS.—Hooks shoes, Dry Goods, (in } 75c. per 166 fb. bores, Furs, Feathers, &c.

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THERO CLASS.—Codies, Fish, Bascon and Sec. per 166 fb. FOURTS CLASS.—Codies, Fish, Bascon and Fore, per 166 fb. FOURTS CLASS.—Codies, Fish, Bascon and 46c. per 166 fb. Fourt, (Packed.) Lard and Lard Oil.

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For further particulars or bills of lading, apply to J. L. El. LOTT, Agent Penns, Ralifood Co.; or C. R. Al-LEN, No. 2 Astor House, New-York, H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Filladelphia, H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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Propered for medicinal use in the Leffolden Isler, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis by DR. DE JONGS, who by his literary works and scientific travels has gained for himself in whole Europe the well-deserved reputation as the highest authority in all that regards this most effection as the highest authority in all that regards this most effection as the highest authority in all that regards this most effection as the highest authority in all that regards this most effection as the highest authority in all that regards this most effection as the highest authority on Substances are the substances of the

BILITY.

Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG,
W.C.HIER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOUQUIER, and unmerous other distinguished Physicians and scientific Chemists.
Specially rewarded with medals by the Governments of BELGIUM and the NETUERLANDS, and supplied to the leading
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Has almost emittely superseded all other kinds on the Continues in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy, as well as for its being perfectly free from all unpleasant older, and disagreeable bitter and arimontous taste, not irritarium the threat nor impairing digestion, neither producing nausea and threat nor impairing digestion, neither producing names and voniting, nor diarrhea.

Bottles labeled with DR. DE JONGUS Stamps and Signa-Bottles labeled with DR. DE JONGUS Stamps and Signa-

Bottler inheled with DR, DE 20 Not to Apothecasies tures. To cents per hottle. A liberal discount to Apothecasies and Druggiets. Eight hottles forwarded, carriage free, to the country in receipt of 86. Whotesale and retail by LEOPOLD WETZLAR, No. 18 Deyed, New-York, Sole Agent for the United States of Dr. de Jongh's Light

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR. This is the most efficacions remedy for Dysnepsas an Britisty Complains ever offered to the afflicted, specify causin the most segravated cases to yield to its clean-sing and heatin virtues. Those who have used it are enthusias ic in its prais-from experience of the wonderful cares it has effected. Print \$1.50 per bottle. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 160 Fultonest., New York; also by Druggists generally.

THE UNIVERSITY FAMILY REMEDIES. I send under the Seal Sanction and Authority
THE UNIVERSITY OF
FREE MEDICINE

POPULAR KNOWLEDGE,
Chartered by the State of Pensylvania, April 29, 1853,
WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100,000
Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and
Worthless Nostrums.

For supplying the Community with reliable Remedies wherever a competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This institution has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his celebrated TONIC MINTURE.

Known for upward of twenty-dive years as the only sure
sine sure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

And his inestimatic Remedy for BOWEL AINTS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRIF OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, Which highly approved and Popular Remedius, rook-ring with The University's Remedy for COMPLAINTS OF THE LUNGS.

The University's Remedy for DYSP 2PSIA OR INDIGESTION.
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS.

The UNIVERSITY'S ALMANAC may be had, at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of of C. H. RING John-et, Breadway N. Y. CLICEENER & Co., No. 51 Sarciay et. W. S. BUNHAM, No. 436 Broadway, Mrs. HAYS, Brocklyn,

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all process having claims against JOHN O'REFLLY, late of the City of New-York, decreased to present the same with vouchers thereoff to the subscribuse at the same of Thereases Bayle, No. in Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on in before the twenty-nixth day of December used, Daired, New York, the fourteenth day of June, 1855. TERRENCE ROYLE. Levelure. P15 Inwelling THOMAS HOLLAHAN LEVELURE.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate afthe County of New York, nodec is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. RUTAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present his same with vouchers thereof to the enhancher at the office of John M'Casill, Esq., No. 7 Nasanose, in the City of New York, on or before the office of May JICA.

BETSEY RUTAN, Administrative, mylli lawfurp.

JOHN HUYLER, Administrative.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is beenly given to all some having claims against OLIVER SECOK, into of the Cit New-York, Hatter, excused to present the same with your threat to the subscriber, at the same of William G. L. King, 337 Hudson-et., in the City of New-York, on or before the ty typical day of October next.—Dated New York, as or here the typical day of October next.—Dated New York, as ty third day of October next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenti day of April, 1855. (a20 Inveln) FISAAC SECOR, Executor

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DURYEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriler, at the office of Lawton & Larned, No. 124 Nassaust, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dared New-York, the 2d day of April, 1856.

ELIZA DURYEE, Administratiz.

at lawter JULIUS S. POWELL, Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Office IS Herkelly GIVEN, pursuant to the Stante in such case made and provided, that all the circulatins notes issued to S. L. BANKS, an individual Barker, (PHCENIX BANK OF BANKRIDGE.) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date have of the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. 1913 inwey F. M. SCHOONMAKES, Superincendent.

NOTICE of application for the discharge of WARREN D. BUDLONG, of Schuyler, Herkimer Consty, an incolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Notice first published June 5, 12%. Creditors to appear before iton. Extr. Graves, County Judge of Herkimer county, at his efficient the village of Herkimer, on the 16th day of August, 18%, at 11 o'clock in the foreness, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made and he be discharged from his debts.

jel law 18wF

J. BENEDICT, Autorney, Utics, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—County of Onondaga.—
SIGHN FORSHEE and WALTER W. REYNOLDS, Fraintiffs, against JOHN L. BILLS, Defendant.—Summons for a maney demand on contract.—To the above named Defendant: I on are hereby summoned to acover the complaint in this action which has this day been filed in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga. County, and serve a copy of your nawwer on me at my office in which has this day been filed in the Clerk's Office of Oncodaca. County, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in the City of Syracuse in seld County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fell to answer the complais as a softenesid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sun of three hundred and fifty-ser on the sun of the county of the day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-ser, besides the costs of this action. (The complaint in this action was filed in Oncologia County Clerk's Office August 7, 1854.) Dated August 7, 1854.

J. L. BAGG, Plaintiffs' Autoriey, jet3 law@wf F

jets lawfw? of Syracuse, N. Y.

SUPRIME COURT, Kings County.—DAVID

S. DEAPER and JOHNE DEVILN against ROBERT
JEANES.—Summone for a maney demand on contract.—To
ROBERT JEAVES, above-named defindant.—Sir; You are
hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of
which a copy is here with served upon you, and ser- a copy of
your snewer on me at my office, 26, 9 Contracted. City of
Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service most, exclusive
of the day of each service, and if you fall to a ween the complaint as aforesand the plaintiff whitake judgment for the sum
of One Thousand Delate, with interest from the first day of
January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Frity-law, besides
the costs of this action.—Duted May 7., 1885.

A. McCUE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the
office of the Clerk of Kings County May 9, 1855. 1y6 lawi2xe

CHURDENE COUNTY Lawney W. Phelos serving.

SUPREME COURT.-James W. Phelps against

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
ALEANY, July 24, 1835.

THE BANK OF CORNING has this day filed, in this office a notice of the appointment of THE COM-MERCIAL BANK OF THOY, in the City of Troy, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revo-cation of the appointment of THE MECH ANICS AND FARM. FERS BANK of Albany as such Agent, agreeable to the act en-titied "An act to amount the saveral acts relating to Incorp rat-ed Stanks, Banking Associations and Sodividual Bankers, passed April 17, 1651. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK

Heorperated Bease, Passed April 17, 1851

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

New York Daily Tribane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONTRACTOR'S BOOK OF WORKING DRAWINGS OF TOOLS AND MACHINE'S, By Gronge Code. Follo, pp. 60. Buffs'o: O. G. Steele & Co.

This admirably finished work forms an important contribution to practical science, both on account of the novelty of its plan and the theroughness beauty and of its execution. It is intended to furnish the engineer and contractor with materials for estimating the value of all kinds of work in their line, and the comparative conomy of the various labor-saving machines and tools, which claim their attention. A great number of useful tables are given in the first part of the volume, while the second part is devoted to drawings and explanations of the machinery employed in the construction of railroads and other public works. The author is a distirguished civil engineer and has embodied the fruits of long and various experience in this votume. The illustrations are in the best style of lithographic engraving, several of them brilliantly colored, and the letter-press descriptions are in excellent keeping with the accuracy and clearness of the plates. It is seldom that a scientific work of a practical character more satisfactority executed is issued from the American DIE88.

VISIT TO THE CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL. B RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr. 12mo., pp. 212. D. Appl-

The details of camp-life in this volume are given from personal experience, and present many interesting pictures of the perils and sufferings of the siege. Several amusing incidents occurred during the residence of the writer near Sevastopol, which he does not fail to relate with a good deal of vivacity. After the profuse descriptions by foreign letter-writers with which the public has been saturated, not much sovelty can be expected in a volume like this, with regard to the more important events of the war, but the daily minutize of the soldier's life are described with freshpers, and will be read with interest. The volume is illustrated by several panoramic views, and other pictorial embellishments.

A MANUAL OF THE PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTS USED IN AMERICAN ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING. 12mo, pp. 76. Trop: W. & L. E. Gurley. In this brief treatise, a popular description is given

of the various surveying instruments in common use in this country, explaining fully their peculiarities and adjustments. It is the first work of the kind relating to American instruments, and is well adapted for practical utility.

THE RABBIT FANCIER. By C. N. BEMENT. 12mo., pro-

A complete treatise on the management of rabbits, containing the information required by novices in that branch of rural economy. The directions are plainty laid down, and liberally illustrated by plates and diagrams.

The Panoruma of Life and Literature is a new monthly publication issued in Boston by Littell, Sen & Co., consisting of selections from the current literature of the day, tales, poetry, voyages, trave's, and whatever may be included under the comprehensive head of light reading. It is not intended to take the place of the "Living Age" by the same publishers, but to furnish a popular work of less extensive scope and at a price which will place it within the reach of the generality of readers. The first number (for July) gives excellent promise of a well selected miscellany. The articles are perfectly readable in their character and display the good taste in catering for the mental wants of the public for which the senior editor has long been distinguished.

A new edition of Roger's Thesaurus is published by Gould & Lincoln, containing the subject-matter of the original English work, without curtailment or abridgement, but with variations of arrangement, and numerous important additions. The portions omitted in the first American edition have been restored in the present volume. Several other changes have been ntroduced, adapted to increase the utility of the work, which, we think, possesses more interest as a philological cariosity than value for the practical purposes of composition.

The Second Part of Connell's Intermediate Geography, on the same plan with the Primary Geography, has been issued by D. Appleton & Co.

FUTNAM FOR AUGUST. The new number of Putnam opens with an interest-

ment with another military essay on "The Armies of Europe." In this last-mentioned paper the reader will find an ample store of curious information in regard to the French, English and Austrian armies, which cannot fail to excite a good deal of interest at the present time. "Unknown Torques" is the title of an admirable popular exposition of the language of animals, written with great intelligence and vivacity. Life Among the Mormons" is a seasonable sketch of manners and customs among the Latter-Day Saints, "The River Fisheries of North America" presents several important facts on the artificial propagation of fish. "About Babies" has several touches of lively badinage, and "Twice Married" continues the charming Yankee story of which we have already had several chapters. "Sir John Suckling" is the subject of an agreeable literary criticism. Of the poetry we must permit the following to speak for itself and for its author, whose quaint pen will be at once recognized.

MY LOST YOUTH.

OFFES I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Offen in thought go up and down Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me.
And a verse of a Lapland song
Is haunting my memory still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." I can see the shadowy lines of its trees,
And catch, in sudden gleams,
The sheen of the far surrounding seas,
And islands that were the Hesperides
Of all my boyish dreams.
And the burden of that old song,
It murmum and whispers still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will.
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the black wharves and the slips, And the sea tides to sing free:
And Spanish sallers with bearded lips,
And the beauty and mystery of the ships,
And the magic of the sea.
And the voice of that wayward song
Is singing and saying still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will.

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' I remember the bulwarks by the shore, And the fort upon the hill; The sunrise gun, with its hollow roar, The drum-heat repeated o'er and o'er,

And the bug'e wild and shrill.

And the music of that old song
Throbs in my memory still:

"A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the sea-fight far away,

How it thundered o'er the tide!

And the dead captains, as they lay
In their graves, o'erlooking the tranquil bay,
Where they in hattle died.

And the sound of that mouraful song
Goes through me with a the?!:

"A how's will is the wind's will. "A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the breezy dome of groves, I can see the breezy dome of groves,
The shadows of Decting's woods:
And the friendships old and the early loves
Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves
In quiet neighborhoods.
And the verse of that sweet old song.
It flutters and muraurs still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

And the thoughts of your are ising, one thoughts.

I remember the gleams and glooms that dart
Across the schoolboy's brain:
The song and the silence in the heart,
That in part are prophecies, and in part
Are longings wild and vain.
And the voice of that fitful song
Sings on, and is never still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

There are things of which I may not speak;

There are things of which I may not speak;
There are dreams that cannot die;
There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak,
And bring a pailor into the cheek,
And a mist before the eye.
And the words of that fatal song
Come over me like a chill;
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

Strange to me now are the forms I meet When I visit the dear old town;
But the native air is pure and sweet,
And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known

And the trees that of entirely and down,
As they belance up and down,
Are signing the beautiful song,
Are signing and whispering still:
"A boy s will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, And with joy that is almost pain My heart goes back to wander there,

I find my lost you'h again.

And the strange and beautiful song.

The groves are repeating it still:

"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

ndence of The N. Y. Tribune.

St. Croix, W. I., April, 1855.

VISIT TO ST. CROIN No. X.

The white population of St. Croix lead a most quiet and uneventful existence. Days, months and years glide on in an even and uniform tenor. Business is their principal care, and that they attend to in a way not much distarbing their equanimity. Their greatest excitement is caused by the semi-monthly arrivals and departures of the English steamers at St. Thomas, by which they receive European newspapers and periodicals, and learn what has been transpiring in the world during the two mortal weeks of their stagnated life-and by which they or their acquaintances go to or return from the more crowded scenes, the more active life and enterprize of the old world. There is far less now than formerly of social gayety and entertainment; an occasional party or wedding interests the whole Island, either directly or by sympathy. Of course they make the most of whatever they can get for conversation and excitement. Now the topic uppermost is the new Governor, Schlegel, just arrived from Copenhagen. The propriety of his appointment, his age, his personal appearance and manners to the minutest detail, are thoroughly and with much interest canvassed. He is not considered imposing and accomplished enough in his public receptions. His appointment is disliked because he is only thirty-eight years old, and has only passed through the subordinate stages of making like at least the subordinate stages of public lite at home. He has been promoted over others who have been long in the colonial public-service. In all this, it will be seen, is a vast deal of material for people having so little to employ their minds and tongues. Why should they not avail themselves of it, since they intend to like the

Governor well enough for all that!

The leading amusements are riding and driving, for which they keep an abundance of good horses which they keep an abundance of good horses which prosts dilapand carriages. Equipages get a little rusty, dilap-idated and even seedy; a bran new establishment is a grateful novelty, the merits of which to be gravely discussed. I do not say these things for the pur pose of ridicule, but to exhibit faithfully Santa Cruz life, and to show that it is necessarily such from its insulation from the world.

In fact I am delighted with these people, whom I have found possessed of much general refinement and culture. Their houses abound in large and well selected libraries and a great variety of cles of virtu: and altogether are surrounded with a decided air of taste.

In the house of a private gentleman of fortune in Bassin I have met with three works of decided merit by old Dutch masters. The largest, a painting of some 36 by 30 inches, is by Cuyp, and bears date 1645. It is a pastoral scene. To the right in the fereground on a wild eminence, apparently the termination of a mountain spur in the plain below. is a family group of children; the oldest, a girl of fourteen, with uncovered head and loosened hair, is reated on a stone holding on her knees a baby of eighteen months, in whose little open hand sup ported by that of the sister is a parcel of spires of grass, which a large pet sheep is quietly munching down Another sleep is standing a little back; both are in full fleece and look very natural. Two

ing the wonder with great interest; while a third, ten or eleven years old, a fat, broad-faced good-natured looking fellow, with a cap minus forepiece, and with rich curling locks, is looking on, at the same time diverting himself by playing upon a reed. A singularly bright yet mellow light rests on this group, gradually shading off to the other members from the sister and baby who form the central ob-lect. jects, and producing a strong contrast with the other parts of the picture which lie in heavy shade. These consist of a low, undulating valley opening out frem a wild mountain gorge, with high moun tains on either side terminating in the picture on the left. Through the dusky, indistinct light by which it is filled one barely discerus shepherds tending their flocks.

The other two pictures are in the same style as respects contrast of light and shade. The im-perceptible degrees by which the strong yet exquisitely delicate light graduates into the deepest shadow, through which the forms of things are yet discoverable, forms quite a remarkable feature. One is the bust of a spare intellectual-looking man with a beard. A heavy gold chain suspended around his shoulder, I was informed, was the badge of a Dutch Mayor or Stadtshauptmann. The other represents a mischievous boy with a ragged seal-skin through the fissures of which his hair sticks up, holding on to a cat struggling with all her might and main to get away. His merriment is indicated by a hearty broad grin, revealing an irregular dirty set of teeth with the gums in full view. The The age and authorship of these do not ap-St. Croix, like every other place, has its lions.

St. Croix, and every other piace, has its ilons. It can take you up on horseback upon an "exceeding high mountain" and show you all the kingdoms of the earth and their glory. From the summit of Mount Stewart or Punch 1511 you can see large portions of the island, with the irregular above en either side and through the irregular and through the interval. shore on either side, and through the interior the estates with their settlements, intersected in all directions by roads and rows of cocoa-nut treesthe beautiful complexity of seenery aiready de scribed in these letters. Eagle or Bine Mountain near the center of the island, I was told, commands a view of the whole with all its outlines, with the chain of Virgin Islands to the north. I was unable to ascend it, but an Irish overseer on a neighboring estate informed me in his broad, rich, coun try accentuation, that you could see St. Thomas

fore and aft."

On the north side, extending to the most westerly point, a fine road has been constructed along the coast. On one hand the mountains, now hanging above your head, now receding toward the interior, present striking views; while those of the sea on the other, with the surf breaking upon the rocks at your feet, are also romantie. In some points it is wrought over the base of the mountain as it marches boldly down to contend with the deep. In one place the road passes over a cavernous, subterrancan passage running several rods inward from the shore at a sea level. In high tides the sea flows into it. This road terminates its winding course of several miles in a thick grove of the various fruit trees of the island, principally the mango tamarind, cocoanut, breadfi and an undergrowth of the luxuriant broad-leafed banana heavily hung with its massive green clusters. A dusky, arbor-like light pervades it, and it seems the very abode of solitude. Through the trees glimpses of the sea are caught. This, wild and neglected as it now appears, is an artificial grove, and is called a garden. It was planted many years ago by the owner of the estate in which it then lay. The ruins of a summer house indicate that here he was wont to come occasionally with his family or friends to pass a day, week or menth in sylvan pleasures. The actual presiding genius of the place is an aged negro who suddenly issued to our view, his white woolly head like a spot of sunlight fallen through the trees; he descanted partly to us, partly to himself, and is not to some paragrapase invisible to all but and in part to some personage invisible to all but himself-perhaps the ghost of him who planted it -of the superiority of the fruit, and gained a few stivers by gathering some for his visitors. The manges he furnished verified all his assertions and

mutterings. There are several of these gardens on the island. In one the dry, rocky bed of a mountain stream lay, through which the water from the mountain rears after rains. The legend of a fatal duel fought here many years ago imparts to the wild shades a gloomy, awful interest. There are also public flower-gardens, planted with the richest oleanders, fraunchupan, the white cedar of these Islands, oranges, times, and every variety of tropical shrubs and plants, blossoming in luxuriant growth. There is one such in the grounds adjoining each fort, tended by the soldiers. In riding away up among the hills, near a large mansion I also came ore. It was laid out in Emancipation times, when a detachment of the garrison was quartered here.

I close these letters by alluding to that which of all things I have met here has occasioned in me the strongest and purest emotion. It was a visit to the mansion where our great, calm and pureminded countryman, Dr. Channing-to avoid the rigors of Boston climate-passed the winters of 1830 and 1831. I was aware from reading his deeply interesting Memoirs that he came here; and one of my earliest inquiries enarriving was for the spot where, amid these beautiful scenes, he passed his time in deep and earnest contemptation upon the son's relation to its Maker, and upon the es-sential yet sadly violated law of love between man and man—to which subjects be could but have been attracted by these new observations of So ciety. I felt that it must be a place of interest to Americans-for there, in the maturity of his pow ers, one of our greatest philanthropists and reformers had received a re-baptism in that hatred of oppression and wrong which he had experienced en our own soil in his ardent, carnest youth, and hich had led him to return home and at once with a truly conservative, patriotic and deep tened spirit to raise one of the earliest voices of remonstrance against American Slavery. That voice has gone on increasing-collecting volumlike muttering thunder, sometimes swelling out in

anger—until the strong pillars of our country's peace and safety are shaken by its reverberations.

Dr. Channing resided at Clifton Bill, an estate in the center of the island. The house stands on a rise of land-overlooking to the eastward the handsomest valley in all the island-from which the eye can sweep around to the south and west, taking arge reaches of land and sea. By invitation of Werner De Nully, Esq., of the adjoining estate "Slobs," I passed a day and a night in that district. As the morning sun was pouring its carliest flood of golden light into the valley, gilding the con-spicuous mansion of Clifton Hill, I paid a visit of spicuous mansion of Chiton Inin, I paid a visit of affectionate reverence to the place, that I might see the house in which he had resided—take in these landscape views whose forms of beauty had passed into his mind-stroll through those grounds where he, feeble and attenuated, yet animated by the brightest and purest intellect, had wandered and where I knew he had meditated upon and yearned for a brighter and happier day for hamanity—the day of freedom from wrong, suffering, ignorance and vice. I saw "the piazza in which"—to use his own words—"I sat and walked almost "from morning till night overlooking the negro village belonging to the estate." A vivid impression of this great and good man came over me : hallowed emotions filled my bosom and bound me to the spot: I left reluctantly, feeling that

next to the interest imparted to places by deeds of heroism, of world-wide and enduring importance, is that with which eminent genius and goodness consecrate them. POSTAGE TO CALIFORNIA .- It is well to observe that

the postage to California, whether by overland or the

NATIVISM IN THE SOUTH .- The following is a copy

from the Minutes of the Grand Council of Alabama:

Isthmus, per single letter not weighing more than half an ounce, is declared to be ten cents by the recent act. Propayment here, as in other cases, is required. understand that letters for the Pacific continue to be put into Pest-Offices on this side short paid.

Resolve adopted by the Grand Council of the State of Alabama on the 9th day of January, 1955;
Essired, That this body does heaving decan in objects and purposes to be positively and cannot to political purposes only. ing antiquarian article on "The Turkish Wars of both are in full fleece and look very natural. Two in less the practices of some religious denoullearions shall reste to questions of foreign influences, or have a direct boung on the profile of the people or government of the country.

CENSUS ITEMS.—The total population of Genesee County is 30,946-an increase of 2,458 since 1850. Batavia has a population of 5,302-an increase of 843 in four years; Le Roy, 4,253-an increase of 780 since

last census. The City of Auburn has a population of 9,456-4 de-

ease of 90 since 1850. CERSUS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.—By the expendi-ture of considerable time and labor in overhauling the returns of the murshals at the County Clerk's of-fice, we are enabled to be before our readers this mornthe complete returns of the Census from this coun-with the exception of a portion of one district of town of Clay, no report for which has yet been de. The following are the figures and the compari-with the returns of 1850, estimating the popula-

Skanesteles ... Spafford...... en Beren

It will be seen that while the sity has increased 2,955, the towns have fallen off 2,426. We are asconiahed at the returns from Lysander and Van Burenhaving supposed that those two towns would show an increase, whereas they exhibit a diminution of 1,639. Only four of the towns—Cicero, Elbridge, Geddes and The full returns from the several Wards show the

one Member, with a considerable fraction to spare. [Onesdags Standard. POPULATION OF OGDENSEURGH.-The population of Ogdensburgh as shown by the recent census is 7,057 by census of 1850, 4,900—Increase, 2,157.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Mr. Justice Jackson on Friday last, in the case of Carter. Clinke & Co. agt. Poor, decided that publishers of newspapers are not entitled to receive pay for the publication of a communication or an advertisement unless the publication follows the copy; and that when it is reade up in part of quotations cut from another paper, with original comments thereon, there must be a distinction kept up between the original and quoted matter, by the use of quotation marks, or of different matter, by the use of quotation marks, or of dil-kinds of type, or of leaded matter in contrast to

set solid. [Portland State of Maine. The case above reserved to was one where The Portland Advertiser, published by Carter, Clarke & Co., inserted a communication for John A. Poor as an advertisement. Some mistakes having been pointed out in the communication as published, it was in seried a second time, with proper explanations. The communication as published the second time was incorrect as compared with the copy, and the leads had been taken out, whereas in the first publication the comments were leaded and the extracts were set solid. In this state of the case Mr. Poor refused to pay for the insertion of the communication, on the ground that the printers did not follow copy, and that it was set up in such a manner that the reader could not distinguish between the comments and the extracts. Verdict being given for the defendant, an appeal was taken by the plaintiffs to the Supreme Court.

THE SNAKE-CHARMED GIRL.-It having been affirmed in The New-Hampshire Statesman that the Gilmanton snake-story was a humbug, and that so far from being a real case of fascination, it was the result of lorg training, and designed to make money by exhibition, well-known and henorable citizens come forward and deny that there is any deception in the matter. They state that:

ter. They state that:

"Many gentlemen in Gilmanton, whose veracity is undenthed, fully confirm the truth of all that has been printed in regard to this strange circumstance, and the view which Dr. Wright took of the case has been sustained by other eminent physicians. So far from Mr. Hill having trained the snake, he cannot and does not be refer to the lead with according to the case of the snake of the handle it. I called, with several other gentlemen, at the rooms of the family on Friday last, and we there saw enough to convince any one that there is a chain of sympathy existing between the child and snake which seems inseparable. When we entered the room the child, who is a bright little girl of six or seven years of age, was sleeping upon the bed. The snake, which was in a box in another part of the room, had thrown bell into a coil, and was also fast asleep. During the slumbers of the child, she was observed to be gradually and yet unconsciously, of course, working herself into a position like that of the snake, bringing her head in contact with her knees, in such a way as to strain the muscles of her neck, and necessary to straighten her body every half hour or thereabouts. When any attempt was made to rouse the child, the snake, which was some twenty feet from e child, would at the same time be disturbed. was repeated several times with the same effect. When one is awake and active, it is so with the other, the stake exhibiting every mark of fondness and affection for the child. The same may be seen by any one who

desires to visit them."

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

Yesterday afternoon at the exhibition of the girl and the black snake, about which so much has been said, the snake bit the child, and the little girl seemed to be in great fear. The father was arrested and taken before the Police Court this morning, where he was charged with restraining the child and assaulting it by means of the snake. After an examination he was held to ball in the sum of \$500 for trial in the number pal Court. One witness stated that the child said she was afraid the snake would bite her.

Conviction of Thomas Hall...—In the Court of Sessions on Saturday, Thomas Hall was tried and convicted on an indictment for grand larceny and sentenced to two years hard labor in Auburn State Prison. This was a peculiar case. Hall is the individual who several months since picked up a package of \$1.000 in bank notes, which had been dropped by a messenger of Mesers. Breck & Perrin, bankers, while on his way to the express office. Hall took the package to his boarving-house on Riley-st, and put it in a carpet-bag. While he was absent from the house, a female took a portion of money and buried some in the yard, leat some and otherwise disposed of what she had taken. Hall had not probably resolved at this time what to do with the money, though an honest man could not have lang remained undecided as to the course he would pursue. When, however, he found that a part of the money had been taken from his carpet-bag, he took the remainder and went to his brother's in Palmyra, and laid the whole matter before him. His brother, we believe, counseled the honest course, but too late. The officers were on the track and soon had Hall in custody. Breck & Perrin recovered the most of their money and Hall was held to answer for larceny. The evidence cid not show that he had appropriated a single dollar to his own use, but he neglected to take the prover steen when he found the money to find an evidence and not show that he had appropriated a single dollar to his own use, but he neglected to take the proper steps when he found the money to find an owner, and he must now suffer the consequences. Though many in Court sympathized with the prisoner, his punishment is probably just. Let it be a warning to others who may be placed in similar circumstances. [Rochester Union.

BATHING AND SWIMMING.—Every one should learn to swim. That is a truism. Doctor Franklin said it a long while ago. But how few there are, even in our sea-port towns, who obey Poor Richard's injunction! There is no excuse for such negligence, when we re member that the acquirement of the art of swimming member that the acquirement of the art of swimming gives health and pleasure to the pupil. All that is required is a little faith, some acquaintance with the laws of specific gravity, and considerable practice. Faith, as in all important matters, is the chief requisite. We have seen an excellent method for learning youths to swim. We do not think it is patented, and give it for the benefit of parents and guardians. The teacher is supplied with a steat rod, somewhat shorter and stronger than a fishing rod, a cord, a hook and strap—the latter should be three or four inclies in width. The strang induced about the body of the pustrap—the latter should be three or four inches in width. The strap is placed about the body of the pupil, half way between the arm-pits and the hips, the hock or ring affixed to the strap, and fastened to the cord. The latter being made fast to the end of the rope, the pupil is placed in the water like a fish. He will soon learn to strike out, and the rest will come of itself. This plan is better than that of supporting the body on corks or life preservers, because by the lat-ter method the pupil must eventually use his support all at once, while with the hook and line it is taken away from him gradually. Swimming by this process may be taught in about six easy lessons. (New Haven Palladium,

We gave yesterday a letter from a Richmond (Ky.) paper, dated July 2, in which it was mentioned that in consequence of a mob of Pro-Slavery men having prevented the Rev. John G. Fee from preaching, Casins M. Clay had publicly announced his intention of going to the scene of disturbance and enforcing the freedom of speech; and that a large number of persons volunteered to accompany him, armed, for the same purpose. In The Cuncinnati Gazette, received by yesterday's mail, we find a letter from Mr. Clay, dated the 19th, addressed to the editors of that paper, apparently written under great excitement. In giving it, The Gazette says:

ently written usder great excitement. In giving it,
The Gazette says:
"At the time of writing he was preparing to leave
home for Dripping Springs, there to make an effort to
establish the freedom of speech. He would go armed,
and sustained by a pretty formidable force, and he expected to be met by armed representatives from five
counties. Clay resolved that Fee should be permitted
to spear, or, if put down, it should be over his dead There was the most intense excit Houses had been deserted and negr

thrown into jail."

Mr. Clay's letter announced that on the next day,
Friday last, the 20th inst., he would leave for the
field of contest, "to determine whether the liberty of
"speech and religious freedom are longer possible in a
"Slave State." He tells us that Mr. Fee was falsely

"speech and religious freedom are longer possible in a "Slave State." He tells us that Mr. Fee was falsely accused of distributing tracts to slaves, and exciting insurrection; that he sent to The Louisville Courier a denial of the accusation, but that that paper suppressed it, though it had previously incited the moband permitted violence to be done to an innocent man. Mr. Clay undertook his vindication, but was also refused a hearing; and finding that common justice was denied to him and his party, he resolved that freedom of speech should not be suppressed without a struggle. The well-known determined character of Mr. Clay, and the fact that he is supported by a strong party of his neighbors and friends, leads many persons to fear that bloodshed would be the result of this affair. Had such occurred the telegraph would probably have advised us. Although the contest is between citizens of the same State, a general interest in the beaus is felt averywhere, as this proscription of clergymen by mobs seems to be spreading eastward from Missouri.

In The Louisville Courier we find a sect of explanation of Mr. Clay's efforts on behalf of Mr. Fee. By this it seems that the mob in Rockeastic County notified Messrs. Clay, Fee "nad all other A outline" speakers and preachers, that they must desist from speaking in that Consty, under penalty of being lynched. On receiving this notice, Clay inmediately published a long letter in reply, concluding with an announcement that both he and Mr. Fee would speak at Scaffold Cave, Rockeastic County, on Saturday. It was to this contest that Mr. Clay was going when he wrote to The Cincinnati Gazette.

[U. S. Gazette. Later—No Eist.—Mr. Clay and Mr. Fee kept the approximent and were beard. There was some difficultations.

Later-No Biot.-Mr. Clay and Mr. Fee kept the appointment and were heard. There was some difficulty about getting the church, as there was an appointment for a sermen by the Baptist clergyman in the

merning.

It was however surrendered to Mr. Clay at the close of the service, and at 12 o'clock John G. Fee commenced speaking. He concluded his remarks without interruption, and was followed by Mr. Clay. Both speakers were listened to attentively and no violence was offered or talked of.

FROM THE PLAINS.

We have been enabled to gain still further items of intellicence from the Hoiman party, lately arrived from Utah, and there seems in the whole a confirmation of the reports before received of robberies and murders committed by the Indians. This party met with one emigrant train about 200 miles beyond Fort Laremie, and within two days' drive of the Deviks Gap. This train, so far as the Indians were concerned, were then rearly out of harm's way. They were informed by the conductor of the emigrant party that they would meet another train in two days' drive. They did not meet with it, bowever, and saw only, near the spot where they should have met, the rains of a fine carriage. Upon their arrival at Fort Laramie they were informed that a band of Pownees had lately been up among the Sioux, and had stolen five hundred horses, and that the Sioux were then in hot pursuit of the Pawnees down on the south side of the Platte. They were told that the safest course for them to pursue would be to keep in the rear of the Indians, and watch closely their movements, as they were evidently in a hostile mood. The party considered themselves in imminent danger while traversing the whole distance between Salt Lake City and the Missouri River. They were twenty-six days en route, thus averaging about forty miles per day. Thetwenty-six days were spent in fear and hardships, and during the whole time they roade no halt of more than two hours duration.

The Indians are said to be well informed as to the We have been enabled to gain still further items of

hours duration.

The Indians are said to be well informed as to the The Indians are said to be well informed as to the movements of our Government; but no information can be gathered as to their strength or condition, save that they are well provided with guns, pistols, knives, and other munitions of war. The Pawnees are said to be the most export thieves among them, and as an instance in proof of this they are said to have stolen a very fine horse from the emigrant party while they were camped on the banks of the Platte, though they were obliged to catch the animal with the lasso, and were closely pursued and fired upon by the seven men who stood sentinel. There is some intimation that the Mormons of Utah and all the Indians are on most friendly and istimate terms, and that the former are colleaguing with the latter for treasonable purposes; but this we are inclined to doubt, though there is deprayity enough in Utah for even schemes of this kind.

[Conneil Bluft Chronotype.

The Kankakee Gazette aunounces the death of the Hon. John Strunk, last year a Representative from the Kankakee District in the Legislature of Illinois.

FROM CAPE MAY.—BATHING SCENES—We make the following extract from the Cape May correspondence of The Bal'imore American:

"The bathing ground at eleven o'clock in the morn-respondence is it is difficult.

"The bathing ground at eleven o'clock in the morning resembles an immerse masquerade, as it is difficult to disting sish the males from the females so perfect is the transformation made by the variegated dresses. Husbands can secreely recognize their wives when they join them in the water, or children their parents; the consequence is there is a general freedom from restrains, and all participate in the enjoyment with an abandon that contributes greatly to the enjoyment of the pleasures of the surf. The ladies are mostly accompanied by gentlemen who steady them in the breakers, though many of them seem more able to stand the ocean's rudent sath their male companions. They are generally the first in the water and the last to leave it.

"I will research vesterday, morning several sick per-

to leave it.

"I witnessed yesterday morning several sick persons, who were carried into the surf and held in the arms of their servants, being apparently unable to stand or walk. One old gentieman, suffering with the rheumatism, was carried down to the beach, accompanied by a servant with spade in hand, who buried his limbs in the salt sand, just inside of the breakers, where he lay for nearly an hour, with an umbrella over his head, being unable to stand the fury of the rushing waters. There were also a number of parents over his head, being unable to stand the fury of the rushing waters. There were also a number of parents at an early hour in the morning with infant children, whem they took out in the surf in their arms, and the little enes seemed to enjoy it vastly. On the surf in front of the Atlantic and Columbia there could not have been less than three hundred shildren under nine years of age, rolling about on the beach inside of the breakers, mostly dressed in red, green, or blue drawers, with leanty straw hats, gaily trimmed with red thannel, adding much to the interest of the scene."

HERY M. TUCKER BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.—This

thannel, adding much to the interest of the scene."

HENRY M. TUCKER HOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.—This deeply exciting trial, which has occupied two days of very active labor, was concluded on Tuesday afternoon. Mesers, Hazard and Updike, counsel for the defendant, did all it was in the power of counsel to do, but found the testimony so strong againt him that they could not entertain the thought of securing his discharge free of suspicion. Such a train of circumstances seldom unite at one point so directly as in this case, and the links of evidence were so unbroken that Justice Earle could not do otherwise than to retain him for trial before a higher Court. To be sure the evidence is all circumstantial, as the act was done unobserved by human eye; yet this kind of evidence, when the chain is unbroken, proves the most convincing to the mind. It is a horrid thought to entertain that a son should attempt in such a shocking manner ing to the mind. It is a horrid thought to entertain that a son should attempt in such a shocking manner to take the life of a father, with the probability that the same deadly instrument would cause the death of a sister and five other persons, against whom he could have entertained no feelings of revenge, or to injure whom no motive whatsoever that could prompt the act existed. Mr. Tucker will probably be confined in the County Jail until the September Term of the Supreme Court, when he will have a Jury trial.

[Providence Tribune, July 25. [Providence Tribune, July 25,

COMMUTATION.—The Governor, at the solicitation of the Judge, the District-Attorney and all the Jurors in the case, has commuted the punishment of Michael Hagan to imprisonment in the Clinton Prison during his natural life. Hagan was convicted in Orange Co. of the murder of his wife, on what appears to those who have examined it as very unsatisfactory evidence. He was sentenced to be executed on the 8th of August

RETARES.—Five of the ten prisoners who escaped from the Rochester jail have been retaken. Three of them were caught in the woods while cooking a turkey which they had stolen.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The President has appointed Judge Minot of N. H. Commissioner of Paents in place of Loren P. Waldo, resigned.